

# Newport Mercury.

WHOLE NUMBER 9125

NEWPORT, R. I., JULY 1, 1922

VOLUME CLXV—NO. 4

## The Mercury

—PUBLISHED BY—

The MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
JOHN P. SANBORN } Editors  
A. H. SANBORN }

Mercury Building  
182 THAMES STREET  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Newport, R. I., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Established June, 1785, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, all selected, miscellaneous, and valuable, farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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## Local Matters

### INDEPENDENCE DAY

Next Tuesday will be the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of American Independence and will be a general holiday in Newport. Some institutions will close on Monday to give employees a longer holiday. The Torpedo Station will be closed from Friday night until Wednesday morning, thus giving the employees there an unusually long holiday.

There is little of an official celebration planned for Newport. There will be no street parades and no fireworks. The bells will be rung at 6:00, 12:00 and 6:00 o'clock as usual, the ringing continuing for a half-hour each time. There will be band concerts on the various parks, and in the afternoon there will be athletic sports on Freebody Park and Morton Park. There will also be boat races in the Bay under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Club.

The city appropriation amounted to only \$500 this year, so the public program had to be considerably curtailed. However, the small boy will be busy, as usual with noise-makers throughout the day, as the board of aldermen has granted more than the ordinary number of licenses for the sale of fireworks. After all, the making of noise is the big feature for the boy.

### COMMITTEE OF 25

Chairman George W. Bacheller, Jr., of the Committee of 25, has announced the appointment of sub-committees as follows:

Streets and Highways—Fletcher W. Lawton, William P. Sheffield, Jr., George N. Buckhout, Thomas P. Reagan, Edward A. Martin.

Schools and City Officers—Geo. W. Bacheller, Jr., Benjamin F. Downing, 3rd, T. I. Hare Powel, John P. Casey, Henry A. Martin.

Fire Department—Walter Curry, David B. Allen, William A. Peckham, William H. Clarke, John J. Kelly.

Police Department—Moulton W. Friend, John H. Scannevin, Apostolos E. Casembas, William A. Maher, James W. Sullivan.

Hospitals and Health—Edward Ellis, Benjamin B. Barker, Norman B. MacLeod, Bruce Butterton, James J. Martin.

The local theatrical situation is somewhat in the air. The Bank Commission in Boston has rejected the bids recently submitted for the purchase of a controlling interest in the syndicate which controls the local theatres as well as others, and what the next move will be is not known. The Opera House has been closed for some time, and recently Mr. Morgan boarded up some of the windows to prevent depredations. It is claimed that the terms of the lease have been broken and that the owner can take over the property if he wishes. The other three houses are now running.

Mr. C. C. Moore has a bullet hole in the fender of his car, as a souvenir of a ride around the Ocean Drive on Sunday evening. Two shots were fired while he was near Hazard's Beach, and one left its mark on the machine. Mr. Moore did not realize that the reports were caused by a firearm until he found the mark of the bullet. It is generally believed to have been an accident.

David Dugan of this city, who saw active service during the war with the famous Second Division, composed of units of the regular army and Marine Corps, has been elected Senior Vice Department Commander of the Department of Rhode Island of Veterans of Foreign Wars.

### STEAMER PROVIDENCE

### GROTTO FIELD DAY

The big steamer Providence of the Fall River Line struck hard on the rocks at the Dumplings while entering Newport harbor Thursday morning. She hung up there for several hours, the passengers being taken off and brought to this city, whence they were forwarded to their destination by train. When the tide reached its full height shortly before noon, the steamer backed off the rock and proceeded under her own steam to Long Wharf where a hasty examination was made. It was decided to send her to New York to go into dry dock, but the injuries are not regarded as serious.

The Providence had but recently gone on the line, to share in establishing the double summer service between New York and Fall River. This service did not touch at Newport, the other steamer making the landing here.

The steamer, under command of Captain Hamlin, was making her way into Narragansett Bay Thursday morning. Shortly before three o'clock she stopped short with a considerable shock, as she had been making good headway. An investigation showed that she was directly under the old Fort Dumpling with her bow fast on a rock, while the rest of the vessel was in deep water. The tide was still running out but was very nearly low.

As soon as the accident occurred and the condition of the steamer was seen, the passengers were advised of the situation and wireless messages were sent out. There was no panic on board, and in fact the vessel was so close to shore that it was possible to land on the Jamestown shore by the use of a ladder. Supervisor Warren T. Berry was notified of the accident and at once started to relieve the passengers. Some were taken off and landed on the Jamestown shore, where they were picked up by the General, which was dispatched to the scene as quickly as possible.

The General brought off all the passengers and landed them at Long Wharf where a special train had been made up to take them to Boston. The baggage was brought along also, and there was very little delay in getting away from Newport.

In the meantime the Providence lay where she had struck until flood tide. There was very little sea running and she was in no danger whatever. At about 11 o'clock the engines were started in reverse and she backed off into deep water without trouble. An examination showed that she had taken in some water through the double bottom. She proceeded to her wharf here and it was found that a trip to the drydock would be necessary, so that later in the day she departed for New York under her own steam. She will be off the line for a few weeks and there is now no extra steamer to relieve her.

The accident occurred during a very heavy fog. The Captain and crew handled the affair in a very creditable manner and allayed any feeling of uneasiness among the passengers.

Many of the latter treated the affair as a sort of a lark that had not been on their programme.

As the steamer was not scheduled to stop at Newport there were few Newport passengers on board, but many of them were destined for the summer resorts along the Cape.

### DRUM CORPS TO COMPETE

Kolah Grotto Bugle and Drum Corps start this (Saturday) morning for Moosup, Conn., where they will participate in the Field Day and parade under the auspices of the Moose Drum Corps of that city. The local organization will carry about thirty musicians, as well as the color guard, and a number of officers and members of Kolah Grotto will go along to see the fun. Drum Major Harold G. Burdick will lead the organization and Leader Charles A. Hall will be in command. The showy uniform of Kolah Grotto will be worn.

Connecticut has many veteran organizations of field music, as drum corps are called, and these field days are quite common throughout the state. Prizes are offered for music competitions, for individual drumming and bugling, for baton-swinging, for best appearing organizations on parade, for organizations coming the longest distance, for the largest number of men in line, etc.

Miss Charlotte Wilmuth, daughter of Mrs. George H. Wilmuth, and Mr. Stanley A. Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ayrault Ward, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's mother on Kay street on Wednesday, the ceremony being performed by Rev. S. A. Muirhead of the Middle Town M. E. Church. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Ward left on their wedding trip. They will make their home for a time in Pottstown, Pa., where the groom is employed as instructor in the Hill School, a well known private school for boys.

The old Howland building at the corner of Spring and Touro streets is being overhauled in preparation for raising in order that stores may be built on the street floor. This is one of the older buildings of the city, and its construction is very different from that in use today. A few days ago, while removing the big chimney, workmen uncovered a number of forks and spoons of an earlier generation and also found the skeleton of a small animal.

July begins today. It is hoped that the month will give us rather better weather than its predecessor. June has been about the wettest month on record, with an enormous total rainfall. There were some beautiful days during the early part of the month, but rain predominated during the last part.

### REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Abaz Grotto of Fall River will unite with Kolah Grotto of Newport in the First Annual Field Day, which will be held at the Portsmouth Fair Grounds on Wednesday, July 12. A feature of the day will be a base ball game of seven innings between teams representing the two Grottos, the prize being a silver cup offered by Representative Herbert W. Smith. This will take place at 2 o'clock and both teams are already practicing for the event.

The ball game will be followed by the field sports, which promise both real athletic sport and some amusing features. The Grotto team winning the highest number of points in this event will be awarded a silver cup offered by Mr. Herbert P. Garrison, and there will also be prizes for the winner in each event. The program includes 100-yard dash, fat men's race, broad jump, 3-legged race, relay race, fifty yard dash for men over 50, tug of war, chariot race, sack race, and ball throwing for distance and accuracy. There will also be three events for women, the points to count for the Grotto team. These include nail driving, ball throwing and potato race.

Much interest is already being shown in the slow auto races, which will be divided into two classes with a prize of \$25 for gear-shift autos and of \$15 for Fords. There will be an interesting Midway open throughout the day and the two bands, one from Kolah and the other from Abaz, will furnish plenty of music.

Supper will be served from 4 to 6 o'clock and at 6:00 there will be a free Punch and Judy show for children, the committee having secured the services of Prof. Rose from Lincoln Park for this event. There will also be a prize hunting contest and other events for the children.

In the evening there will be dancing in the large hall with a prize waltz for a silver cup offered by Drum Major Harold G. Burdick. Much interest is being taken in the affair both in Newport and Fall River, and a large attendance is expected. The supper committee is preparing to serve about 1000 persons.

### HARBOR LIGHT CHANGES

A resolution creating a committee to investigate the advisability of making Thames street a one-way street throughout the year was laid on the table quickly.

The board of health asked for an additional appropriation of \$2800 for collection of house offal, because of the fact that the bid for collection was higher than before. A resolution appropriating this amount had been returned without approval by the committee on appropriations, because of the fact that no money was available. President Greenlaw of the board of health explained the necessity for the increase. There was much discussion of the subject, but the resolution making the appropriation was finally passed.

An amendment to the building law, providing that the roofs of coal sheds etc., on the water front may be covered with any fire resisting material approved by the Inspector of Buildings, was taken up and passed.

A number of petitions were referred to the Committee of 25 and other routine business was disposed of. The resignations of Dr. Christopher F. Barker and of Street Commissioner John F. Sullivan as members of the council, were received but were laid on the table for the year.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Anniversary of Sarah Rebekah Lodge

The regular meeting of Sarah Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, was held on Wednesday evening, with the Noble Grand, Mrs. Sarah C. A. Peckham, presiding. The second anniversary of the lodge was celebrated. The President of the Rebekah Assembly, Mrs. M. Annie Flugel, and her board of officers made their official visitation, and many other guests were present.

The District Deputy President, Mrs. Elizabeth U. Sherman, and her board of officers were present, as were a number of the officers and members of Magnolia Lodge of Adamsville, Social Lodge of Little Compton, and Emma and Esther Lodges of Newport.

Remarks were made by these officers and a number of others. After the close of the Lodge a short entertainment was given. The program was as follows:

Two songs in costume by Miss Mildred Bishop.

Recitations by little Muriel Carr.

Songs by little Marion Malone.

Spanish Dance by Miss Elizabeth Bryan.

Songs by Mrs. Mabel Holman.

Readings by Miss Elizabeth Bryan.

Mrs. Ada Malone was pianist for the evening.

At the conclusion of the program a supper was served by the social committee, of which Mrs. Fannie R. Tullman was chairman. During the supper Mrs. Ada Malone played the piano and also played for dancing afterward. The tables were decorated with beautiful roses and pink carnations.

Mr. Levi Almy, brother of Mr. Gordon W. Almy of this town, is very seriously ill at a hospital in Connecticut. He underwent an operation there on Tuesday afternoon and it was thought that his recovery was doubtful.

Mrs. Leon Greene, who as been ill for some time at the Newport Hospital for some time with inflammatory and muscular rheumatism, has returned to her home, but is still confined to her bed.

Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Ackley have gone to New Hampshire for a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Crandall have had guests Mrs. Crandall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Dunn of Block Island. Mr. Dunn is keeper of the Block Island lighthouse.

Mr. Andrew Chase of California is guest of his sister Mrs. William T. H. Sowle.

Miss Alice Lund of Fall River and Mr. Arnold L. Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall of this town, were united in marriage in Fall River recently and have gone to Boston and Maine on their wedding trip. Upon their return they will reside in Tiverton.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Macomber have gone to Hanover, Conn., where they are guests of Rev. and Mrs. Frederick MacLeod.

Messrs. David L. Gray and Walter

Albro have gone on a motor trip to Vermont for two weeks.

Colonel William Barton Chapter,

D. A. R., have opened the Women's

Exchange rooms for the summer,

with Mrs. Phoebe Anthony in charge.

She will be assisted by the members

and the rooms are to be open every

afternoon.

Mrs. Frances P. Conway has re-

turned to her home in Providence

after spending several days with her

cousin, Mrs. William F. Brayton.

Mrs. Lucy M. Phinney has returned

### SHERMAN-SHEFFIELD

The wedding of Miss Katherine Ray Sheffield, daughter of Mrs. William Paine Sheffield, and Mr. Benjamin Howland Sherman, son of Mrs. B. B. H. Sherman, took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Sheffield, Jr., Wednesday afternoon,

in the presence of a small number of relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Francis K. Little, rector of Emmanuel Church.

The bride, who was given in marriage

by her brother, wore a gown of white

georgette with silver trimmings and

a long veil. She carried a bouquet of

white roses and sweet peas. The ma-

tri of honor was Mrs. Robert M.

Wallis, of Springfield, Mass., and the

bridesmaids were Misses Lillian,

Frances and Elizabeth Sheffield, Miss

Susan H. Sherman and Miss Margaret

M. Baker. Mr. Dean K. Webster, Jr., of Lawrence, Mass., was the best man.

A reception and wedding supper fol-

lowed the ceremony, after which Mr.

and Mrs. Sherman left on their wed-

ding trip, which will take them to

their new home in Green Bay, Wis-

consin, where Mr. Sherman is connect-

ed with the Northern Paper Mills.

The assessors have completed their

work for this year, and the tax books

are in the Mercury Office to be print-

ed. The valuation of the town is as

follows: Real estate, \$1,671,215.00;

Buildings and improvements, \$1

# Erskine Dale Pioneer

by  
John Fox, Jr.

Illustrated by R.H. Livingstone

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## SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—To the Kentucky wilderness, outcast commanded by Jerome Sanders, in the time immediately preceding the Revolution, comes a white boy fleeing from a tribe of Shawnees who had him been captured and adopted as a son of the chief, Kahlooo. He is given shelter and altars the favorable attention of Dave Yandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER II.—The boy warns his new friends of the coming of a Shawnee war party. The fort is attacked and only a few of the settlers are spared. A party of Virginians, the leader of these is fatally wounded, but in his dying moments recognizes the fugitive youth as his son.

CHAPTER III.—At Red Oaks, plantation on the James river, Virginia, Colonel Dale's son, the boy, appears with a message for the colonel, who is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism. It introduces the leader to his daughter Barbara as his cousin, Erskine.

CHAPTER IV.—Erskine meets two other cousins, Harry Dale and Hugh Willoch.

CHAPTER V.—Erskine, ruler on a was at Red Oaks, attacks Braddock's plantation. He takes his first fencing lesson from Hugh. Dave Yandell, at Williamsburg on business, visits Red Oaks.

## CHAPTER VI.

It was a merry cavalcade that sprung around the great oaks that spring morning in 1774. Two coaches with outriders and postillions led the way with their precious freight—the elder ladies in the first coach, and the second blossoming with flowerlike faces and starred with dancing eyes. Bounced and spurred, the gentlemen rode behind, and after them rolled the baggage wagons, drawn by mules in jingling harness. Harry on a chestnut sorrel and the young Kentuckian on a high-stepping gray followed the second coach—Hugh on Firefly charged the length of the column. Colonel Dale and Dave brought up the rear. The road was of sand and there was little sound of hoof or wheel—only the hum of voices, occasional salutes when a neighbor joined them, and laughter from the second coach as happy and care-free as the singing of birds from trees by the roadside.

The capital had been moved from Jamestown to the spot where Bacon had taken the oath against England—then called Middle-Plantation, and now Williamsburg. The cavalcade wheeled into Gloucester street, and Colonel Dale pointed out to Dave the old capitol at one end and William and Mary college at the other. Mr. Henry had thundered in the old capitol, the Burgesses had their council chamber there, and in the hall there would be a ball that night. Near the street was a great building which the colonel pointed out as the governor's palace, surrounded by pleasure grounds of full three hundred acres and planted thick with linden trees. My Lord Dunmore lived there.

At this season the planters came with their families to the capital, and the street was as brilliant as a fancy-dress parade would be to us now. It was filled with coaches and fours. Mafens moved daintily along in silk and lace, high-heeled shoes and clocked stockings.

The cavalcade halted before a building with a leaden bust of Sir Walter Raleigh over the main doorway, the

Mafens moved daintily along in silk and lace, high-heeled shoes and clocked stockings.

old Raleigh tavern, in the Apollo room of which Mr. Jefferson had rapturously danced with his Belinda, and which was to become the Faneuil hall of Virginia. Both coaches were quickly surrounded by bowing gentlemen, young gallants, and frolicsome students. Dave, the young Kentuckian, and Harry would be put up at the tavern, and, for his own reasons, Hugh elected to stay with them. With an air revolt of white hands from the coaches, the rest went on to the house of relatives and friends.

Inside the tavern Hugh was soon surrounded by fellow students and

when he learned what his purpose was.

"D's boss'll kill dat boy," he muttered, but the horse had already submitted. Jil's thoughts had to the lad's hand and was standing quietly. Even Colonel Dale showed amazement and concern when the boy insisted that the saddle be taken off, as he wanted to ride bareback, and again Dave overcame his scruples with a word of full confidence. The boy had been riding pony races bareback, he explained, among the Indians, as long as he had been able to sit a horse. The astonishment of the crowd when they saw Colonel Dale's favorite horse enter the course with a young Indian apparently on him bareback will have to be imagined, but when they recognized the rider as the lad who had won the race, the betting through psychological perversity was stronger than ever on Firefly. Hugh even took an additional bet with his friend Grey, who was quite openly scornful.

"You bet on the horse now," he said.

"On both," said Hugh.

It was a pretty and a close race between Firefly and a white-starred bay mare, and they came down the course neck and neck like two whinchucks. A war-whoop so Indian-like and earring that it startled every old frontiersman who heard it came suddenly from one of the riders. Then Firefly stretched ahead inch by inch, and another triumphant savage yell heralded victory as the black horse swept over the line a length ahead. Dave Grey swore quite furiously, for it was a bet that he could not afford to lose. He was talking with Barbara when the boy came back to the Dales, and something he was saying made the girl color resentfully, and the lad heard her say sharply:

"He is my cousin," and she turned away from the young gallant and gave the youthful winner a glad smile.

Again Hugh and Dave Grey were missing when the party started back to the town—they were gone to bet on "Bacon's Thunderbolts" in a cock-fight. That night they still were missing when the party went to see the Virginia Comedians in a play by one Mr. Congreve—they were gaunting that night—and next morning when the Kentucky lad rose, he and Dave through his window saw the two young roisterers approaching the porch of the hotel—much disheveled and all but staggering with drink.

"I don't like that young man," said Dave, "and he has a bad influence on Hugh."

That morning news came from New England that set the town aquiver. England's answer to the Boston tea party had been the closing of Boston harbor. In the House of Burgesses, the news was met with a burst of indignation. The 1st of June was straightway set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer that God would avert the calamity threatening the civil rights of America. In the middle of the afternoon my lord's coach and six white horses swung from his great yard and windows for the capitol—my lord sitting erect and haughty, his lips set with the resolution to crush the spirit of the rebellion. It must have been a notable scene, for Nicholas, Bland, Lee, Harrison, Pendleton, Henry and Jefferson, and perhaps Washington, were there. And my lord was far from popular. He had hitherto graced himself with all the trappings of etiquette, had a court herald prescribe rules for the guidance of Virginians in approaching his excellency, had entertained little and, unlike his predecessors, made no effort to establish cordial relations with the people of the capital. The Burgesses were to give a great hall in his honor that very night, and now he was come to dissolve them, and disolve them he did. They bowed gravely and with no protest. Shaking with anger my lord stalked to his coach and six while they repaired to the Apollo room to prohibit the use of tea and propose a general congress of the colonies. And that ball came to pass. Haughty hosts received their haughty guests with the finest and gravest courtesy, bent low over my lord's hand, danced with her daughters, and wrung from my lord's reluctant lips the one grudging word of comment:

"Gentlemen!"

And the ladies of his family bobbed their heads sadly in confirmation, for the steel-like barrier between them was so palpable that it could have been touched that night, it seemed, by the hand.

The two backwoodsmen had been dazzled by the brilliance of it all, for

At the river-gate they turned to wave a last goodby and disappeared in the woods. At that hour the boy far over in the wilderness ahead of them had cooked a squirrel that he had shot for his breakfast and was gnawing it to the bones. Soon he rose and at a trot sped on toward his home beyond the Cumberland. And with

him, etched with acid on the steel of his bridle, sped two indigos—Barbara's face as he first saw it and the face of young Dave Grey.

The boy's tracks were easily to be seen in the sandy road, and from them Dave judged that he must have left long before daylight. And he was trudging rapidly. At sunset Dave knew that they were not far behind him, but when darkness hid the lad's tracks Dave stopped for the night. Again Erskine had got the start by going on before day, and it was the middle of the forenoon before Dave, missing the tracks for a hundred yards, halted and turned back to where a little stream crossed the road, and dismounted, leading his horse and scrutinizing the ground.

"He's seen us tracking him and he's doubled on us and is tracking us. I expect he's looking at us from somewhere around here." And he balanced at the top of his voice, which rang down the forest alleys. A war-whoop answered almost in their ears that made the blood leap in both the boys. Even Dave wheeled with cocked rifle, and the lad stepped from behind a bush scarcely ten feet behind them.

"Well, by gum," shouted Dave, "foolish us, after all."

A faint grin of triumph was on the lad's lips, but in his eyes was a waiting inquiry directed at Harry and Hugh. They sprang forward, both of them with their hands outstretched:

"We're sorry!"

A few minutes later Hugh was transferring his saddle from Firefly to his own horse, which had gone a trifle lame. On Firefly, Harry buckled the boy's saddle and motioned for him to climb up. The bewilderred lad turned to Dave, who laughed.

"It's all right."

"It's your horse, cousin," said Harry. "My father sent him to you and says his home is yours whenever you please. And Barbara sent her love."

At almost the same hour in the great house on the James the old negro was carrying from the boy's room to Colonel Dale in the library a kingly deed that the lad had left behind him. It was a rude scrawl on a sheet of paper, signed by the boy's Indian name and his totem mark—a buffalo pierced by an arrow.

"It make me laugh, I have no use. I give hole dam plantation Barbara."

"Thus read the scroll!"

became chief, as the chief's only daughter was dead and his only son had been killed by the pataces. They knew that in the light at the fort Erskine had killed a Shawnee, his tormentor, for they knew the arrow, which Erskine had not had time to withdraw. The dead Shawnee's brother—Crooked Lightning—was with them. He it was who had recognized the boy the day before, and they had kept him from killing Erskine from the bushes. At that moment a giant savage stepped from the brush. The boy's frame quivered, straightened, grew rigid, but he met the malevolent glare turned on him with emotionless face and himself quietly began to speak while Harry and Hugh and even Dave watched him enthralled; for the old chief was Indian now and the old chief's mien was about his shoulders. He sat his horse like a king and spoke as a king. He thanked them for holding back Crooked Lightning's evil hand, but—contemptuously he spat toward the huge savage—he was not to sit by that hand. He was a patace and the Indians had slain his white mother. He had forgiven that, for he loved the old chief and his foster mother and brother and sister, and the tribe had always been kind to him. Then they had killed his white father and he had gone to visit his kindred by the big waters, and now he loved them. He had fled from the Shawnees because of the cruelty of Crooked Lightning's brother, whom he had slain. But if the Indians were falling into evil ways and following evil counsels, his heart was sad.

"I will come when the leaves fall," he concluded, "but Crooked Lightning must pitch his lodge in the wilderness until he can show that his heart is good." And then with an imperious gesture he waved his hand toward the west.

"Now go!"

It was hard even for Dave to realize that the lad, to all purposes, was actually then the chief of a powerful tribe, and even he was a little awed by the instant obedience of the savages, who, without a word, melted into the bushes and disappeared. Dave recovered himself with a little chuckle only when without a word Erskine clucked Firefly forward, quite unconsciously taking the lead. Nearing sunset, from a little hill Dave pointed to thin blue wisp of smoke rising far ahead from the green expanse.

"There it is, boys!" he cried. All the horses were tried except Firefly and with a whoop Erskine darted forward and disappeared. They followed as fast as they could and they heard the report of the boy's rifle and the series of war-whoops with which he was heralding his approach. Nobody in the fort was fearless, for plainly it was an unfriendly coming. All were gathered at the big gate and there were many yells and cries of welcome and wonder when the boy swept into the clearing on a run, brandishing his rifle above his head, and pulled his heavy black horse up in front of them.

"Whar'd you steal that horse?" shouted Paul.

"Look at them clothes!" cried Jack Sanders. And the women—Mother Sanders, Mother Noe and Lydia and Honor and Polly Conrad—gathered about him, laughing, welcoming, shaking hands and asking questions.

"Where's Dave?" That was the chief question and asked by several voices at the same time. The boy looked grave.

"Dave ain't comin' back," he said, and then seeing the look on Lydia's face, he smiled: "Dave—" He had no further to go, for Dave's rifle cracked and his voice rose from the woods, and he and Harry and Hugh galloped into the clearing. Then were there more whoopings and greetings, and Lydia's starting tears turned to smiles.

Dave had to tell about his trip and Erskine's races—for the lad would say nothing—and in turn followed stories of killing buffalo, deer, panther and wildcat during his absence. Early the women disappeared, soon the men began to yawn and stretch, and the sentinels went to the watch-towers, for there had been Indian signs that day. This news thrilled the eastern lads, and they too turned into the same bed built out from the wall of one of the cabins and covered with bearskins. And Harry, just before his eyes closed, saw through the open door Erskine seated alone, the connecting-link between these rude pioneers, between these backwoodsmen and the savage enemies out in the black encircling wilderness. And that boy's brain was in a turmoil—what was to be his fate, there, here, or out there where he had promised to go at the next falling of the leaves?

Continued on Page 3



They Had Scarcely Gone a Hundred Yards When an Indian Stepped Into the Path Twenty Yards Ahead.



The Two Backwoodsmen Had Been Dazzled by the Brilliance of It All.

## Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence  
WEEK DAYS—6:50, 7:40, 8:50 A. M., then each hour to 8:50 P. M.  
SUNDAYS—7:50 A. M., then each hour to 9:50 P. M.

### POETS AND THE OPEN ROAD

Observant Veteran Seems Somewhat Contemptuous of the Annual "Call of the Wild."

"This is the time of the great poet exodus," remarked the observant veteran, according to the New York Sun. "From now on you can look forward with confidence to hearin' announcements from two or three thousand minor poets that they're leavin' the deadly city behind and are takin' to the open road. Several hundred of 'em adult for the first time it's their wild gypsy blood that makes 'em take this desperate step. Others cry out that they can't resist the appeal of the open road another minute, except it was to take ten or fifteen minutes to dash off another poem startin' 'Oh, ho, or words to that effect."

"Weakness, I call it. Spring is the season of sap and sapheads. Common sense is good enough for those vagabonds three-fourths of the year, and then their character goes to pieces like a snowbank under a March sun."

"It's lucky they never quite get started. They might get away if it wasn't for the fact that one poem tends to another. So they have to stay in the heartless city and get on with their work. Otherwise the brat-beans of the country would be as congested as the East side, and the trunk roads would be cluttered up with hundreds of poets, leapin' into the air every three or four yards, from the sheer joy of livin', as they call it."

"No, you expect love poems at this time of year, and poems on the remarkable color the grass is takin' on, and poems on the unprecedented tendency in trees to leaf out. But the next poet that asks me up in his Eighty-ninth street piano-box apartment to listen to his 'Sing ho! for the open road' is goin' to be given assistance on his way."

### MAY IMPORT ENGLISH IDEA

American Railroads Likely to Adopt the System of Articulated Trains in Use There.

Articulated railroad trains devised to lessen the passenger rolling stock and increase the capacity are those in which the ends of adjoining cars are carried on a single truck. They have been used in England for several years. The cars are "permanently" coupled together. Each train, says the Scientific American, whether of two, or five, or ten cars, forms a unit, the trucks of which are so disposed that the distances between their centers throughout the train are all equal. Trucks are placed under the outer ends of each train, the other trucks being placed under the adjacent ends of the car bodies forming the system. Sets of five bodies on six trucks have been running for many years on the Great Northern; and there is no constructional reason, or any other apparent reason why trains consisting of 10 or 15 such cars should not be built, where the traffic calls for the use of larger units.

There are four principal advantages which have been proved in the experience of the company, with these trains. 1, reduced first cost; 2, reduced weight; 3, reduced running cost; 4, improved riding of cars. The last is due to the fact that there is no overhang of the bodies beyond the trucks, and that the adjacent ends of the bodies are carried on a common truck center.

#### "Pseudo."

The prefixes of "pseud" and "pseudo" are derived from the Greek *pseudes*, false, and *pseudos*, falsehood. Combined with other words—or forms of words—they have the following meaning: 1. A false, spurious or counterfeit condition. 2. An abnormal form of or a close resemblance to (something). 3. A resemblance in many symptoms, but a lack of the specific characters that mark the true form; said of diseases. 4. Non-Euclidean geometry—as, for example, a pseudo-angle.

#### Moray Firth

Moray Firth is an indentation of the North sea, on the northeast coast of Scotland, measuring twenty-one miles across its entrance from Tardoch Ness, in Ross-shire, to Stoofield Head, in Elginshire, and thirty-nine miles thence to the mouth of the River Beauly. The name is applied in a wider sense to the whole extent of the sea between Kinnaird's Head in Aberdeenshire and Duncansby Head in Caithness.

#### Odd Numbers Masculine.

According to all ancient lore, the odd numbers are masculine, the even feminine. The odd numbers were in nearly every case the lucky ones—a notable and general exception being the total number thirteen.

#### Proof to the Contrary.

Odd thing about yawning; the doctors say it is caused by a deficiency in the supply of air to the lungs—and yet a fellow usually does his best yawning when somebody is jumping "hot air" into him.—Boston Transcript.

### Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

### ERSKINE DALE

Continued from Page 2

The green of the wilderness dulled and burst into the yellow of the buckeye, the scarlet of maple and the russet of oak. This glory in turn, dulled and the leaves, like petals of withered flowers, began to drift to the earth. Through the shower of them went Erskine and Fircly, who had become used to the wilds to the smiling banks of the far-away James. And the two now were one in mutual affection and a mutual understanding that was uncanny.

The boy was the son of a king again, and as such was on his way in answer to the wish of a king. For food he carried only a little sack of salt, for his rifle would bring deer meat and the forest would give him nuts and fruit. When the sun was bearing its highest, he "harked" a squirrel from the trunk of a beech; toward sunset a fat pheasant fluttered from the ground to a low hub and he shot its head off and escaped for the night.

On the second day he reached the broad buffalo trail that led to the salt-licks and on to the river, and then memories came. He remembered a place where the Indians had camped after they had captured himself and his mother. In his mind was a faint picture of her sitting against a tree and weeping and of an Indian striking her to make her stop and of himself leaping at the savage like a little wildcat, whereat the others laughed like children. Farther on, next day, was the spot where the Indians had separated them and he saw his mother no more. They told him that she had been taken back to the whites, but he was told later that they had killed her because in their flight from the whites she was holding them back too much. Farther on was a spot where they had hurried from the trail and thrust him into a hollow log, barring the exit with stones, and had left him for a day and a night.

On the seventh day he was nearing the village, where the sick chief lay, and when he caught sight of the teepees in a little creek bottom, he fired his rifle, and putting Fircly into a gallop and with right hand high, swept into the village. Several bucks had caught up bow or rifle at the report of the gun and the clatter of hoofs, but their hearts relaxed when they saw his sign of peace. The squaws



The Squaws Gathered and There Were Grunts of Recognition and Greeting When the Boy Pulled Up in Their Midst.

gathered and there were grunts of recognition and greeting when the boy pulled up in their midst. The flaps of the chief's tent parted and his foster-mother started toward him with a sudden stream of tears and turned quickly back. The old chief's keen black eyes were waiting for her and he spoke before she could open her lips:

"White Arrow! It is well. Here—at once!"

Erskine had swung from his horse and followed. The old chief measured him from head to foot slowly and his face grew content:

"Show me the horse!"

The boy threw back the flaps of the tent and with a gesture bade an Indian to lead Fircly to and fro. The horse even thrust his beautiful head over his master's shoulder and looked within, snorting gently. Kahtoo waved his hand:

"You must ride north soon to carry the white wampum and a peace talk. And when you go you must hurry back, for when the sun is highest on the day when you return, my spirit will pass."

And thereupon he turned his face and went back into sleep.

Just before sunset rifle-shots sounded in the distance—the hunters were coming in—and the accompanying whoops meant great success. Each of these braves carried a deer over his shoulders, and foremost of the three was Crooked Lightning, who barely paused when he saw Erskine, and then with an insolent glare and grunt passed him and tossed his deer at the feet of the squaws. The boy's hand slipped toward the handle of his tomahawk, but some swift instinct kept him still. The savage must have had good reason for such open defiance, for the lad began to feel that many others shared in his hostility and he began to wonder and speculate.

He Got the Point

A teacher was explaining proper and improper fractions to her pupils. To impress them she said a proper fraction was like a proper person, allowing the smaller number to be on top; while the improper fraction, like an improper person, is rude and puts the heavy or larger number on top. Thinking she had used an apt simile, she asked the class next morning what kind of fractions there were. "I know," piped up a youngster, "polite and impolite."

the stars for a moment and then return within.

"Who is that?" he asked.

"The new prophet," said his mother. "He has been but one moon here and has much power over our young men."

An armful of pine fagots was tossed on the blaze, and in a wider leap of light he saw the face of a woman at the other tent—saw her face and for a moment met her eyes before she shrank back—and neither face nor eyes belonged to an Indian. Startled, he caught his mother by the wrist and all but cried out:

"And that?" The old woman hesitated and scowled.

"A pheasant. Kahtoo bought her and adopted her"—the old woman gave a little hurtful chuck of triumph—"she dies tomorrow. Kahtoo will burn her."

"Burn her!" burst out the boy.

"The pheasants have killed many of Kahtoo's kin!"

A little later when he was passing near the white woman's tent a girl sat in front of it pounding corn in a mortar. She looked up at him and, smiling, smiled. She had the skin of the half-breed and he stopped, startled by that fact and her beauty—and went quickly on. At old Kahtoo's lodge he could not help turning to look at her again, and this time she rose quickly and slipped within the tent. He turned to find his foster-mother watching him.

"Who is that girl?" The old woman looked displeased.

"Daughter of the white woman."

"Does she know?"

"Neither knows."

"What is her name?"

"Early Morn."

Early Morn and daughter of the white woman—he would like to know more of those two, and he half turned, but the old Indian woman caught him by the arm:

"Do not go there—you will only make more trouble."

He followed the flash of her eyes to the edge of the firelight where a young Indian stood watching and scowling:

"Who is that?"

"Black Wolf, son of Crooked Lightning."

"Ah!" thought Erskine.

Within the old chief called faintly and the Indian woman motioned the lad to go within. The old man's dim eyes had a new fire.

"Talk!" he commanded, and motioned to the ground, but the lad did not squat Indian fashion, but stood straight with arms folded, and the chief knew that a conflict was coming. Narrowly he watched White Arrow's face and hearing—uneasily felt the strange new power of him.

"I have been with my own people," said the lad simply, "the pheasants who have come over the big mountains, on and on almost to the big waters. I found my kin. They are many and strong and rich. They, too, were kind to me. I came because you had been kind and because you were sick and because you had sent for me, and to keep my word."

"I have seen Crooked Lightning. His heart is bad. I have seen the new prophet. I do not like him. And I have seen the white woman that you are to burn tomorrow." The lad stopped. His every word had been of defense or indictment and more than once the old chief's eyes shifted uneasily.

The dauntless son of the boy, his steady eyes, and his bold truthfulness, pleased the old man. The lad must take his place as chief. Now White Arrow turned questioner:

"I told you I would come when the leaves fell and I am here. Why is Crooked Lightning here? Why is the new prophet? Who is the woman? What has she done that she must die? What is the peace talk you wish me to carry north?"

The old man hesitated long with closed eyes. When he opened them the fire was gone and they were dim again.

"The story of the prophet and Crooked Lightning is too long," he said wearily. "I will tell tomorrow. The woman must die because her people have slain mine. Besides, she is growing blind and is a trouble. You carry the white wampum to a council. The Shawnees may join the British against our enemies—the pheasants."

"I will wait," said the lad. "I carry the white wampum. If you are against the pheasants on this side of the mountain—I am your enemy. If you war with the British against them all—I am your enemy. And the woman must not die."

"I have spoken," said the old man.

"I have spoken," said the boy. He turned to lie down and went to sleep. The old man sat on, staring out at the stars.

Just outside the tent a figure slipped away as noiselessly as a snake. When it rose and emerged from the shadows the firelight showed the malignant, triumphant face of Crooked Lightning.

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Quickly the feast was prepared and the boy ate apart—his foster-mother bringing him food—but he could hear the story of the day's hunting and the allusions to the prowess of Crooked Lightning's son, Black Wolf, who was Erskine's age, and he knew they were but slurs against himself.

Fresh wood was thrown on the fire, and as its light leaped upward the lad saw an aged Indian emerge from one of two tents that sat apart on a little rise—saw him lift both hands toward

### Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been

in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of

Chat H. Fletcher just to protect the coming

generations. Do not be deceived.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but

Experiments that trifl with and endanger the health of

Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a

remedy that you would use for yourself.

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric,

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neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its

age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has

been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence,

Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising

therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids

the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chat H. Fletcher

### In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### Opera at Labor Wages.

An excerpt from a Dresden paper bewails the exodus of first-rate opera singers in Holland, Sweden, Spain and America, and describes the state of affairs in which the Dresden opera company finds itself.

So hard up is Dresden for talent, the paper says, that guest singers must invariably be asked from Leipzig or Berlin to fill in for others who have left for foreign shores. On one evening alone, four guests sing, and as much as 4,000 marks, and even 7,000 marks have been given out on such occasions as honorees to guest singers. Dividing up the 200 marks which it takes, these days, to make an American dollar, that makes \$20 to \$35 for an evening's aggregation of guest singers.

Established 1765  
**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 1019

## FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

## 100 YEARS OLD, TRAVELS 3000 MILES

The General Convention of the United States agreed that the new Constitution should go into operation as soon as it was adopted by nine states, and from that time the old articles of confederation should be considered cancelled. New Hampshire being the ninth state which adopted the Constitution, the news of this auspicious event reached this state on the 24th of June, 1789, and was received with every expression of joy. At a public meeting in Providence it was resolved to celebrate the anniversary of Independence and the adoption of the Federal Constitution by nine states, on Friday, the 4th of July, by an oration, etc., at the First Baptist Meeting House. After the services at the Meeting House an entertainment was to be given for which a general invitation was extended to the town and county. An ox roasted whole was to form a part of the provision for the dinner.

In regard to Lincoln's great speech he says:

"It is another mistake, often made, that Lincoln wrote out the Gettysburg address on the train before he got there. He never wrote that speech. He didn't know he was to be a speaker that day. Mr. Everett had been announced as the man who was to be the principal figure of the occasion and the President went there as a listener. When he was called upon he spoke from the bottom of his heart and not from any notes he had previously prepared. I know that I am running counter to all historical opinion, but I'll stake my memory against all of the accounts that have been written of the occasion. It was also reported that Mr. Everett read his speech. He didn't. He never once glanced down at the notes before him, but for two hours straight on end, talked from memory. That was an achievement and has stuck in my mind because it was so unusual."

All operators of jitneys under the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly must have a special permits from the State Board of Public Roads. A special registration will be issued and a special marker given showing that the car is a public service machine. Operators of such automobiles will be required to take a special examination and obtain a certificate to operate cars. It will be impossible for a person to obtain a special jitney operator's license, unless he is already licensed by the State Roads board to operate a motor vehicle.

The Hearst governorship campaign in New York is getting to be thoroughly alarming to the old liners. They see little hope of defeating him in the primaries, but many claim that his nomination will be the signal of a bolt that will destroy any chance he may otherwise have had of success at the polls. It is a well known fact that Hearst is aiming not only at the governorship of New York, but his success there will be only the stepping-stone to the highest office in the land. Hearst, himself, believes that the prospects of his nomination and election never were and, in all probability, never will be better than they are this year.

Conservative Democratic papers like the New York Times are lamenting the fact that "the names of old line Democrats whose word carried weight in the days of Cleveland, of Hill and more recently in the Parker campaign and during the eight years of Wilson in the White House and who might have stood as a barrier against the acceptance of Hearst by up-State Democratic organizations, have nearly all disappeared from the rosters of active party workers."

The Republican gubernatorial candidate will be without doubt Governor Miller. He has made a popular chief executive, and there is not much doubt of his re-election.

## HOW LONG; OH HOW LONG?

How long will the people of Newport submit to it?

No quorum at the city hall again last night and much important business to be transacted. What further can be said in defence of the new city charter. It was a dream in which the Herald also indulged, but the Herald has been long awake to its absurdities and its fallacies. But how long can the city, as a business proposition, which it is, stand it? It is a case of suicide, with but few mourners about and no undertaker available to perform the last sad rites.—Newport Herald.

At last! The Herald, once an ardent supporter of the charter, has come to see the folly of such irresponsible and expensive form of government. There is not one single redeeming feature in it and it should be repealed before the city goes bankrupt. Give us a one board form, a City Manager form, or anything. Nothing can be worse than what we now have.

New Jersey has often been called foreign country. It would seem that that appellation would apply now as well as ever. During the past week a large number of whiskey laden vessels have been lying off the coast of that state waiting for the bootlegging gang to come off and get their fill. The bootleg value of the liquors lying just outside the zone limit is said to be over \$3,000,000. The thirsty ones must have accumulated a terrible thirst while waiting for a drink.

The Redwood Library, which is one of the oldest public libraries in America, will reach its 175th birthday on September 4, 1922. It is proposed to have a fitting observance of this historic occasion. The details of a proper celebration are left in the hands of the president of the library, Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry. They could not be in better hands. The Redwood Library antedates the Newport Mercury by a little less than eleven years.

Cornelius Cole of California, who will be 100 years old in September, journeyed all the way from his far western home to Middletown, Conn., last week to receive the honorary degree of LL. D. from his alma mater, the Wesleyan University. Cole, after graduation in 1847, had an attack of the "gold fever," so prevalent in New England about that time, and migrated to the gold diggings and "grew up with the state." He has been a member of Congress and U. S. Senator from that state, was a personal friend of President Lincoln, and was one of the foremost advocates of the purchase of Alaska. He repeatedly warned Lincoln to beware of an attempt on the part of some Southern sympathizers to assassinate him. To which Lincoln would reply: "One man's life is as sweet to him as another's, and no man could take mine without losing his."

A long spell of better crop weather in Canada and America will begin near July 10, but in some sections, too much change from wet to dry. Much better cotton crop weather is expected for July than occurred in previous months. Best corn sections will experience difficulties. Moisture to water the continent will continue to come from the Gulf stream and Caribbean Sea and, as the storm centers come from northwestward, drawing the moisture from southeastward the long southern slopes of the Ozarks precipitate the moisture south of those mountains causing a shortage of rain in the great corn sections north of them.

Northwest—Top of temperatures near 10, followed by moderate storm center and rain. Good crop weather in northern, fair in southern parts. Moderately good harvesting weather July 10 to 19. A little heat near 2. Above paragraph includes all north of latitude 36, between meridian 90 and Rockies crests.

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# FINDS CLUES TO "LOST ATLANTIS"

Englishman's Discoveries Renew Interest in Story of Plato's Submerged Continent.

## TAPESTRIES LIKE PHARAOH'S

Believes Indians of San Blas Hinterland Are Survivors of Race Which Inhabited Atlantis—Had Narrow Escapes.

Colon, Panama.—The Lost Atlantis has bobbed up again, this time in Panama. An Englishman, Mitchell-Hedges, recently made a two days' journey into the mountains of the San Blas hinterland, and came back with his suspicions that the Chinguanquana Indians are the survivors of the once proud inhabitants of Plato's submerged continent.

He brought the suspicions in the shape of tapestries with designs so much like those of Pharaoh's wives that he must have the experts of the British museum and of all the world to pronounce upon them. Incidentally he put President Harding's name on the map in the shape of a "new" mountain, some 8,000 feet high; King George got another of similar altitude, and Doctor Porras a whole range.

The explorer had the usual narrow escapes from imminent death by sea and land, and has set tongues wagging about the likelihood of the Isthmus being the tail-end or head-end of the Atlantis continent.

Both Sides of the Case.

Although an American ethnologist, William H. Babcock, has buried Atlantis for the last of many times in his present book, "Legendary Islands of the Atlantic," published by the American Geographical Society, this latest resurrection is likely to stir the protagonists of the missing link between Gibraltar and Panama to life again also.

The biggest friend of the long-lost Isle is a German, Herr Prof. Frobenius of Berlin, who traversed much of West Africa to see if there were not some leavings of the lost there, and he professed to be quite convinced that there are. Professor Welles of Harvard, from a study of the similarities of plants and animals of Africa and South America, facilities to the hypothesis that the sons of Ham once passed dry-shod from the Sengal to the Amazon, or vice versa.

It is understood that if Hercules had not gotten home-sick when he had the job of holding up Mount Atlas for a while he might have beaten Columbus by some 4,000 years, and that too, by walking over to Colon, but the Greek explorer had enough of it with that little job around Morocco, so he set up his pillars and went home to his wife, thereby leaving dissension among antiquarians for 50 centuries. Tapestries in Evidence.

Mitchell-Hedges comes as the climax of a number of explorers who have been dipping into the San Blas problem, and maybe he has the key. He has the advantage of the labors of many predecessors in his task. He has the tapestries, and they look like the work of the Hebrew children who made clothes for Rameses—or maybe, he says, they are like Aztec work. At any rate they are like the work of other people than mere Indians; and how could those mountaineers get those designs except by having them handed down from the folks who crossed the sea when it wasn't any sea at all?

Moreover, the men in the mountains were great big earrings of solid gold. Who taught them to dig for gold? The problem is truly formidable, and one may watch the ethnological journals now with interest.

## SHANGHAI BUILDING AT BEST

1921 Record Touches Highest Mark in History of International Settlement.

Shanghai.—Building activity in the international settlement of Shanghai touched its highest mark in 1921, according to public records recently issued. The total value of new building for which permits were issued in the year is taels 21,000,000—approximately \$14,700,000 gold—and at the end of the year 614 blocks of new buildings were in course of erection.

"At one period of the year out of an average unskilled labor force of 30,000 two-thirds were employed on a daily basis, with pay ranging from 32 to 38 cents, subsistence coming," the report says. The figures given are based upon the Mexican dollar, which roughly, at current rates, has a value of 90 cents gold.

## X-RAY TIPS BIRTH OF TWINS

Science Enables Mother to Provide Accommodations for Two Babies Instead of One.

Oakland, Cal.—Modern science found unusual application in the provision of accommodations for two infant sons of Doctor and Mrs. Stephens Wyeth of this city, who arrived through the medium of a Caesarian operation.

An X-ray picture taken six weeks ago disclosed that the family was to be enlarged by two and as a result plans were changed and a dual assortment of nursery fittings and wearing apparel was in readiness when the twins made their appearance.

"There is not a woman who does not, deep down in the bottom of her heart, look upon man as a species of child, to be spoilt or scolded, cosseted or slapped, according to the mood of the moment, and—at all times—requiring to have his buttons sewn on for him!"—From "A Vagrant Time," by Bryant T. Holland.

## TRAINS APPEAR AGAIN

Economy No Longer Keynote in British Court Functions.

Only Two Yards, However, Necessary to Gain Sanction of British Rulers—Fashionable Dressmakers Happy Again.

London.—Economy is no longer to be the keynote of court functions at Buckingham palace. No more "economy courts," as they were called, are to be held. These were established by their majesties after the war to set fashionable society a much needed example in curbing extravagance.

The seal of royal approval again has been bestowed on court trains. Indeed, no woman can be presented at court who does not wear one. Of course, as a man the lord chamberlain cannot presume to be an expert on fashionable feminine dress, but it is one of his many official duties to lay down the rules and regulations to which women must conform at the next exalted of court functions.

That is one of the things for which he is paid \$15,000 a year. He has to be a peer, besides, to qualify for the exalted office which is accounted among the political plums that the prime minister has to give away. The present lord chamberlain is in the top class of the peerage. He is the duke of Atholl.

By restoring the court train he has earned the blessings of the fashionable dressmakers. But they would have lengthened their blessings if he had lengthened the trains. Before the war three yards was their regulation length, while Queen Victoria didn't consider four yards too long. By the new regulations they need be only two yards in length and should not extend more than nineteen inches from the heel of the wearer when standing.

To walk backward before royalty in a train three yards long without getting tangled up in it, imposes a severe tax on the agility and skill of not a few sociably ambitious women. Queen Mary is a very kind woman, and she would naturally wish to spare her sex making exhibitions of themselves. Hence she was in favor of the shorter length for trains.

### A SERBIAN HERO



Capt. Djordje M. Illich of the Jugoslav army is visiting in the United States. Captain Illich is a Serbian hero, having served in the war. He received several decorations for his bravery. Captain Illich's purpose here is to learn American business and then return to Serbia with the object of promoting business relations between his country and America.

### GIRL OF 16 IS BOOTLEGGER

Saves \$1,500 While Supporting Family of Several Brothers and Sisters.

Springfield, Mass.—Miss Sarah Levyl, sixteen, youngest person ever brought before the District court here on a liquor charge and who admitted that she had saved \$1,500 while supporting several brothers and sisters from the profits of the moonshine business, was fined \$100 and received a suspended reformatory sentence today.

The court ruled that she must remove from her present home in a locality where much moonshining has been brought to light.

### American-Made Cheese Now Invading Switzerland

Washington.—Switzerland, the home of the cheese, is being invaded by the American product, according to a report from Con-  
sul Murphy at Lucerne, the Commerce department announced recently.

Constant improvement of American types of Swiss cheese, he said, has had much to do with their introduction into Switzerland and other new markets and the Swiss cheese has had to make room for its foreign relatives.

Sun's Distance From the Earth. The distance of the sun from the earth has been changed from more than 93,000,000 miles to less than 93,000,000 miles by estimates made in living memory. Fresh computations place it at about 92,822,000 miles.

## ALL MAKE MERRY

"Pancake Night" Old World Period of Rejoicing.

Also Time of Fear for Bachelors Able But Not Willing to Take Unto Themselves Brides.

In the Old World the last night of Shrovetide, the night of February 28, the time of many marrages, is a general night of rejoicing and merrymaking, writes Katherine Edelman in the Kansas City Star. With the long days of Lent looming ahead, youth strives to live as much joy as possible from the fleeting hours. And so in every home, until the clocks chime the midnight hour, there is a good time for old and young.

The man of the house, gathering a few of his old cronies together, takes an extra smoke or two from his pipe, the pipe which he bids the good woman of the house hide away before retiring on the night, and which he sees not again until the Easter sun comes up over the hills. On this night, too, comes a welcome opportunity to toast the health of any young married couples present, and there are always a few of them, for in every community there are dozens of weddings during Shrovetide.

Pancake night, as the name implies, is also the night on which a huge pancake is mixed up to be baked and cut after the hours of dance and song are ended.

The pancake is usually stirred up by the woman of the house and in addition to the things that go to make it palatable, there is stirred into it a number of articles, any one of which will determine the fate of the one who gets it in the portion served them. A wedding ring, a silver sixpence and a button are the articles usually mixed in the cake batter. And lucky indeed is considered the maiden who finds the wedding ring in the portion of pancake served her. For the Fates have willed that before a year passes she will be wed to the altar. In marked contrast looms the future of the one to whom comes the button, for to her will never come the joyous peak of wedding bells, her lot is to walk alone through life's ways. The sixpenny piece, which foretells wealth to whoever may find it, is of course not at all despised.

Pancake night is a time when all tardy bachelors begin to fear for the morrow, because for several days after this night life becomes almost a burden for him who could, but did not take unto himself a wife. From the small boy up to the tottering grandad all conspire to make him see the error of his ways, and very often in consequence, when Easterlies comes, he is one of the first to lead a blushing bride to the altar. And because of this, very often the maiden who was lucky enough to find the wedding ring in her portion of pancake Shrove Tuesday, is led to the altar before even the allotted time for the fulfillment of the prophecy has passed, thereby fixing more firmly in the minds of her companions the truth of the things the Shrove Tuesday pancake tells.

Duration of Life Prolonged. Since 1900, according to the findings of the American emergency council's committee on elimination of waste in industry, the duration of life has lengthened by five years and the nation has benefited to the extent of millions of dollars by lessened disability and sickness. There is still a startling sick list of 2,400,000 persons, but this is a marked reduction from the 3,000,000 of 1900. The improvement is due, not to any physical advance of the race, but to "mitigation of the struggle for existence and a protection of the community from communicable disease." A survey of five basic industries shows that the average individual now loses only seven days annually from sickness, as compared with 18 days in 1900. —Scientific American.

### Explanation Accepted.

"How fast were you going?"

"Your honor, I was just crawling along."

"It's rather curious that most of the people who are charged in this court with speeding say they were 'crawling along.'"

"Your honor, I'm a professional aviator. An ordinary observer might have thought my car was traveling at high speed, but to me it was crawling."

"Ahem! I understand your point of view exactly, and out of respect to your hazardous profession, where speed is essential to safety, I'll fine you \$25 for crawling."

### Record Maine Salmon.

What is supposed to be the largest landlocked salmon ever taken with hook and line from a Maine lake or pond was caught at Greene lake by Luther Moore, an employee of the United States government fish hatchery, and weighed 164 pounds.

Nothing to equal this for a salmon has ever been heard of in eastern Maine, and so far as known now it is the biggest on record. One Bantam man said that he had heard of one weighing 15 pounds being caught with hook and line at Green lake, but this was in the old and misty past.

### Women Have Monograms Tattooed.

Tattooing is said to be gaining favor among women as a means of identification. Rumors from London are to the effect that a woman's championing parlor has a tattoo parlor, most of whom are "tattooed" monograms or names of men, like their husbands.

Marie's tattoo.

### Improving on Solomon.

Our late and lamented friend, King Solomon, said: "He that wasteth his father and chaseth his mother is a son that enseth shame and bringeth reproach." But more than that, he is a son considerably worse than an egg in an advanced stage of decay.—New Orleans States.

## JACKASS FAMED AS FIGHTER

Animal's Bulldog Tactics Enable Him to Defeat in Combat the More Active Horse.

Fights between the males of the larger domestic animals are apt to be marked by their ferocity. This is especially the case with fights between stallions. Residents of horse-breeding communities in Kentucky and Virginia have tales to relate of these encounters, which often result in the death of one or both of the four-footed warriors. The same indomitable spirit which makes the thoroughbred struggle in a race finds play in battles in which teeth and hoofs are employed relentlessly.

But formidable as the thoroughbred stallion is when his fighting powers are aroused, he has one adversary which is his superior in such encounters. There are numerous instances of a jackass defeating a stallion in a fairly fought battle. In the early stages of such a contest the horse through his superior agility is the master, but unless he succeeds in crippling his antagonist through the breaking of a leg the outcome is usually a dead horse.

Broken ribs will not stop a jackass, which fights with one end in view, the gripping of the windpipe of his foe. Despite teeth and hoofs he bares in unceasingly until his hold is obtained and then like a bulldog he clings with tenacity to his enemy.

Residents of the vicinity of the old Brighton Beach racetrack at Coney Island some years ago recall a fight between one of William Lakeland's thoroughbred stallions and a jackass which had run the ring of the infidels of the property. Lakeland was a noted turfman in his day, having been a clever jockey before graduating as a trainer and owner. He was warned against turning the stallion into the same paddock with the jackass, but laughingly remarked that his horse could defend himself.

The horse was the aggressor and for the first five minutes he had the advantage. In maneuvering for a thrust the jackass seized the stallion by the jowl. He brought the horse to his knees and would have speedily killed him but for the arrival of several stablehands armed with clubs and pitchforks.

### Liquid Fuel.

For a long time liquid fuel was employed only for steam production, but an indication of the wide application that it may have in many forms of industry is afforded by the experience of the owners of a large glass manufactory at South Hackney, in England. The experiments there were begun more than ten years ago and after overcoming many difficulties, a special form of burner was evolved which appears to be entirely satisfactory. Four to five thousand gallons of oil are burned every week with perfect combustion and a total absence of smoke, and the temperature obtained ranges from that of a baker's oven to that required for melting crucible steel. Elsewhere in England liquid fuel has been applied to such industries as the distillation of petroleum, steel smelting, heating the kilns for the production of art tile, glazing, carbonizing electric light filaments and heating furnaces of various kinds.—Washington Star.

### Alaskan Gulls Defended.

The Alaskan gulls eat a great many fish eggs, but usually these are eggs, mostly dead, that float ashore, to be picked up on the beaches by the hirudis. They would not hatch anyway. There is no warrant for the statement that sea gulls are wholesale destroyers of floating fish eggs and young fishes in the Atlantic or anywhere else. Nearly, if not quite all, of the Atlantic coast states have laws protecting sea gulls. But these laws were not made for "gentlemen's sake." The gulls are not allowed to be killed for the common reason that they are indispensable sea scavengers.—Exchange.

### Knew What She Wanted.

An Indianapolis bookseller repeats this conversation between herself and a woman customer:

"Say, I want to get a book for my husband."

"What kind of a book?"

"Well, I hardly know."

"A book of travels?"

"No."

"A love story?"

"Nothing like that."

"A book of science?"

"No, nothing on science."

"A book on adventure?"

"No."

"You don't want fiction, then?"

"Yes, yes, that's it. I want a book on fiction."

### British Widow Unprotected.

Under British law, unlike the law of other countries, a husband is not even bound to leave any portion of his income to his wife after death.

### Quickly Gone.

"In this life nothing is permanent but change," remarks a philosopher. Ours is very fleeting.—Boston Transcript.

### The Ideal.

A rude fellow remarks that most of our society girls' affections seem to be set either on a noddle, a doodle or a poodle.—Boston Transcript.

### Forty Kinds of Buoys Used.

There are forty different types of buoys used at sea, each of which has a meaning of its own.

### Leaves Large Family.

A microbe was born at 11:37 a. m. and died at 11:58 the same morning, leaving 107,358,949 descendants with no visible means of support. Just because you happen to be feeling strong and well today, do not snub the invisible agent.

Baby Sea Travel Increases.

So many baby passengers are now crossing the Atlantic that one of the big steamship lines is providing children's cribs.

Leave Large Family.

# Charles N. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET  
Two Doors North of Post Office  
NEWPORT, R. I.

WALTER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

## HOW

SCIENTIST HAS FIGURED LIFE EXISTS ON MOON.—Observations made from August, 1920, to February, 1921, by Prof. Wm. H. Pickering of Harvard, who is one of the world's leading astronomers and an authority on lunar and Martian phenomena, tend, he asserts, to prove beyond doubt that life exists on the surface of the moon.

The professor bases his assertions on a series of telescope photographs of a crater with a circumference of 37 miles. Hundreds of photographic reproductions have, it is stated, proved irrefutably the springing up at dawn, with an unbelievable rapidity, of vast fields of foliage, which "come into full blossom just as rapidly, and which disappear in maximum period of 11 days.

The plates also show that great blizzards, snowstorms and volcanic eruptions are frequent.

"We find," says the professor, "a living world at our very doors where life in some respects resembles that of Mars—a world which the astronomical profession has in past years utterly neglected and ignored."—Cleveland News-Leader.

## EXPLAINING GROWTH OF FISH

How It is Possible to Make Accurate Computation Has Been Explained by Expert.

Fishermen often wonder how fast bass and crappie grow. The answer is that it all depends on the quality and temperature of the water and the abundance of natural food, according to Fred J. Foster, superintendent of the government's bureau of fisheries at Neosho, Mo.

A one-year-old crappie in Missouri will be four inches long, a two-year-old one seven inches, a three-year-old one nine inches, Mr. Foster says. Some never get that length and others keep growing until they weigh 3½ pounds or more. Bass average about five inches at one year, eight inches at two, a foot at three, and on up the scale. One fish of the same age and on the same nourishment may weigh much more than another one—just as with people, Mr. Foster points out.

Bass and crappie spawn once a year. The time is during April, May and June.

### How Water Is "Harnessed."

The great problem of the new future in this country is power—its conservation and economical utilization. In recognition of this fact, we are setting about the business of turning to useful account the energy derivable from falling water. Surveys made by the government have divided up the rivers into sections, and the amount of power each section is capable of delivering has been computed. To develop this available energy, or the bulk of it, for industrial and other employment, is a gigantic job. But we are going at it. Already we have made a pretty fair start; for there are now in the United States 3,116 watepower plants of 100 or more horsepower, with a total capacity of 7,852,948 horsepower.

### How Wind Aids Bicycle Riders.

Various attempts have been made to cause the wind to aid the bicycle rider in driving his machine. In the case of certain American and French inventions an apparatus constructed on the plan of a toy windmill is attached to the machine and geared to the front wheel.

Another contrivance also acts on the principle of the windmill, but its motor, instead of having fans facing all one way, is shaped like an empty pumpkin shell, with the segments slightly separated and inclined toward.

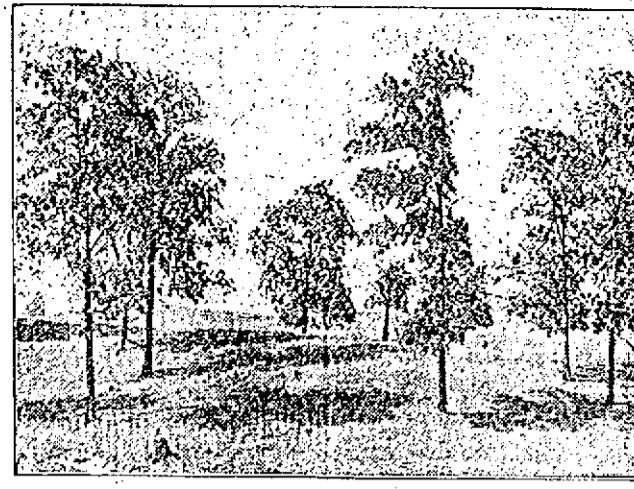
### How Gold Production Varies.

The gold production of Australia has been steadily declining for many years. In 1921 the yield was 750,297 ounces, or 189,376 fine ounces less than in 1920. The returns from each state in 1921 were as follows, in fine ounces: Western Australia, 533,271; Victoria, 104,512; New South Wales, 51,173; Queensland, 38,418; Tasmania, 5,472; South Australia, 5,925; total for the Commonwealth, 750,257. The yield was 2,720,902 fine ounces, which fell to 1,046,908 ounces in 1915, and to 1,038,102 in 1916.

How France Is Rebuilding.

Shell-torn districts of northern France are being repopulated by returning natives, and these have made use of the miscellaneous electrical equipment left there by the different forces according to Popular Mechanics. Generators driven by gasoline engines have been put in use, and the ruins of ruined buildings, or the poor wooden huts, are furnished with light and power.

## IMPORTANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF VARIOUS NATIVE NUT TREES



Second-Growth Black Walnut Trees, Well Spaced to Permit Nut Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Native nut trees, such as the black walnut and members of the hickory group including the pecan, have a potential value not generally realized. Aside from the well-known value of the timber of the walnut in the making of furniture, gun-stocks, and airplane propellers, and of the white hickories in the manufacture of automobile wheels, tool handles, and many other articles, and even of pecan wood in its variety of uses, particularly for harness bames, these trees, when rightly selected and placed, form most attractive ornamentals. But, in addition to these uses, which alone are of enough importance to justify the careful preservation of existing trees and the planting of others, they have an economic value in the nuts produced.

These native nuts, even though uncultivated and unimproved, and, perhaps, inferior in shell thickness and cracking quality, are preferred by many to any of the cultivated kinds from Europe and Asia.

### Nut Crop Adds to Income.

On many American farms by-products or small crops make important additions to the income, and in many localities nut trees planted about the farm buildings, along the highways, or in other unoccupied spaces, or, old trees that have been left in the clearing away of the original forest, are depended upon to add noticeably to the bank account. Forward-looking farmers want to make their trees produce the best nuts and in the greatest possible quantity.

First of all, every tree intended to bear nuts in quantity needs ample space, 60 feet being none too great an interval between trees of equal rate of growth, and larger trees, unless on the shady side, should be 100 feet apart. A fertile soil that is reasonably moist is best for nut trees, well-drained clay loam being the most desirable.

Varied in size in importance to soil and location. Experienced observers know that nut trees do not come true to seed, and that the only way to reproduce a variety or an identical type is by grafting or budding, as is done with apples, peaches, pears, and other fruits. Nurseries in the northern part of the country are now propagating several varieties of black walnuts, pecans, hickories, and butternuts by these methods, but due to the fact that active interest began only a decade ago, none of these varieties has

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The determination of groups and associations of livestock owners to put herds of entire communities on a better paying basis is shown by records of the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with its better-sires activities. Participation in the federal-state campaign for "Better Sires-Better Stock" involves the signing of a blank in which a farmer lists his breeding stock and agrees to use purebred sires for all classes of farm animals kept. The blanks are distributed in most cases by county agents and are virtually death warrants for grade and scrub sires.

In one day recently the department received 182 such blanks signed by farmers in Rockingham county, Virginia, and indorsed by Charles W. Wampler, county agent. Other large numbers received in one day from individual communities were 39 from Green county, Ohio, and 97 from Guernsey county, Ohio.

Purebred sires of inferior quality are often disposed of along with scrubs and grades in accordance with the requirement that the purebreds listed must be of sufficient merit to be worthy of heading herds and flocks.

### COLLAR OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Should Fit Neck and Shoulders of Horse to Prevent Sores—Bathe in Salt Water.

Since the power of a horse is applied through the collar, it is of utmost importance that the collar should fit the neck and shoulders. Carelessness in using badly fitting collars not only develops sores and ugly scars but many times causes horses to become balky. Horses' shoulders should be bathed in salt water every evening in order to harden them.

### Deserving of Gratitude.

An encyclopedia tells us the orange was brought to Europe by the Moors, and introduced into Italy during the Fourteenth century. It was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans, though they had both lemons and citrons. The Moors appear to have used it medicinally, especially the rind. We can understand that when it was once known it was not a very long step to its being cooked with sugar. Then, we may suppose, some traveling Englishman came across it, and having tasted and liked it took a sample and a recipe home with him, and so started the national taste for marmalade. Whoever he was, we owe him gratitude.—Montreal Family Herald.

Grafting may be done by the common cleft method or the slip-bark

## CLOTHES TO BE MADE AT HOME

Simple and Inexpensive Frocks for Summer Wear Help Hold Expenses Down.

## DOTTED SWISS AND ORGANIE

Materials Are Popular With Women in All Sections; Make Comfortable and Practical Dresses—Gingham Holds Important Place.

Simple and inexpensive clothes, made at home by the amateur dressmaker, not only reduce the cost of mending a wardrobe, but afford a satisfaction known to every woman—having something made the way it is wanted.

The problem of limiting expense and at the same time having charming clothes is one which almost every woman faces at one time or another. This problem may be solved successfully by adopting the plan of the thrifty housekeeper and working on a budget. Hit-or-miss spending is disastrous. In dress as it is in any branch of household expenditure or in business.

One way of being well dressed at all times, observes a fashion writer in the New York Tribune, is that of supplementing the expensive models which one must buy with a few simple clothes made at home. It is well to take a lesson from the French women, and if one cannot have a great many beautiful clothes get a few that are good, wear them constantly and then get new ones. In this way it is possible to be much more fashionably dressed than by having a large number of nondescript suits, frocks and hats.

### Organie Frock of Slender Outline.

Dotted swiss was selected for one model because it is popular with women all over the country and makes a comfortable and practical dress. This dress is worked out in black, dotted with white. Interest is added by white hem ribbon embroidered with black dots, which is used for a sash and to bind the neck of the frock. The scallops are embroidered in white.

An organie dress, robed of its fluffiness may not appeal to the flapper, but it does appeal to almost every woman who has passed the flapper stage. Dresses of the crisper muslins would have a much greater appeal were they more clinging in outline. A fluffy organie dress carries no appeal except to those who are exceedingly slender.

A straightline frock of dark red organie has sleeves and sash of white organie ornamented with crisp little flowers made of red and white muslins.

### Patchwork Pockets From Vivid Silks.

Ways of embellishing clothes and adding to simple frocks touches that bring them into an entirely new realm are as important as are the clothes themselves; oftentimes they are more so.

A great many women like little or no trimming on their clothes; others enjoy touches of color, ribbons and laces. This is more or less a matter of taste, and it would be making rather a strong statement to say that one is good taste and the other bad.

Things of this sort depend largely on individual temperament. There is no reason why a woman should not have any kind of trimming she likes, especially in these days when so many

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The determination of groups and associations of livestock owners to put herds of entire communities on a better paying basis is shown by records of the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with its better-sires activities. Participation in the federal-state campaign for "Better Sires-Better Stock" involves the signing of a blank in which a farmer lists his breeding stock and agrees to use purebred sires for all classes of farm animals kept. The blanks are distributed in most cases by county agents and are virtually death warrants for grade and scrub sires.

In one day recently the department received 182 such blanks signed by farmers in Rockingham county, Virginia, and indorsed by Charles W. Wampler, county agent. Other large numbers received in one day from individual communities were 39 from Green county, Ohio, and 97 from Guernsey county, Ohio.

Purebred sires of inferior quality are often disposed of along with scrubs and grades in accordance with the requirement that the purebreds listed must be of sufficient merit to be worthy of heading herds and flocks.

### COLLAR OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Should Fit Neck and Shoulders of Horse to Prevent Sores—Bathe in Salt Water.

Since the power of a horse is applied through the collar, it is of utmost importance that the collar should fit the neck and shoulders. Carelessness in using badly fitting collars not only develops sores and ugly scars but many times causes horses to become balky. Horses' shoulders should be bathed in salt water every evening in order to harden them.

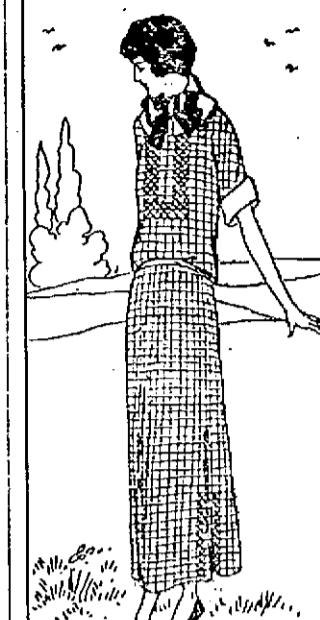
### Deserving of Gratitude.

An encyclopedia tells us the orange was brought to Europe by the Moors, and introduced into Italy during the Fourteenth century. It was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans, though they had both lemons and citrons. The Moors appear to have used it medicinally, especially the rind. We can understand that when it was once known it was not a very long step to its being cooked with sugar. Then, we may suppose, some traveling Englishman came across it, and having tasted and liked it took a sample and a recipe home with him, and so started the national taste for marmalade. Whoever he was, we owe him gratitude.—Montreal Family Herald.

Grafting may be done by the common cleft method or the slip-bark

in the fact that they are so sheer—having much the appearance of chiffon—and that the designs are so intricately and beautifully woven into the material in color or self-tone, with perhaps here and there a scattering of embroidery in the most pleasing of color combinations. Or, again, the fabric is dyed in the most delicate of pastel shades, embroidered in self-tone or left perfectly plain as in the case of many cotton voiles. Rodier, the artistic creator and producer of novelty fabrics, is showing materials of this character.

Gingham are always good. They are cheerful to look at, reasonable in



The Winsome Blue and White Canadian Homespun Frock, Embroidered in a Cross-Stitch Done With Black Yarn.

price, durable and well suited for country frocks, so there is a great deal to recommend them.

A charming dress for warm summer mornings may be made of green and white checked gingham in the following way: Cut the bodice portion just like a chemise dress and join long flowing sleeves to a very low shoulder line. Gather a full skirt to the chemise portion slightly below the normal waistline. The neck may be cut square or in boat shape and finished with a bias fold of green organie underlined with one of white.

Dress Easily Made at Home.

The sleeves should be edged with organie in two colors to match the neck. Now make a narrow belt of the red organie, or of the gingham if you like, and tie it with white, allowing the white to show at either edge in the form of a piping. Ornament this with two tiny, stiff bows of the green, trimmed with white. Tie the girdle in the back, permitting the stiff little bows to come at either side of the front.

The skirt may be plain or it may have two large tucks encircling it. If further ornamentation is desired, sew the tucks in a long running stitch with green worsted and trim the neck and sleeves in the same way.

Neither worsted nor organie is a new trimming for gingham dresses, but evidently designers have not been able to think of anything prettier to take their place, for we have them—used more profusely than ever this year. This is especially true of organie. Quantities of organie trimmings are seen.

Tapes and strings, such as are used to tie packages in the shops, have been rediscovered; that is, they have been found decidedly decorative when dyed in bright colors and applied to wash dresses. The tape is used either in white or color on linen frocks for binding the edges and for embroidery. When used for embroidery it is intermingled with stitches in cotton threads.

Such a trimming is effectively carried out on a dress of heavy coarse linen, the bodice of which is plain and straight, with the skirt joined to it low on the hips. The skirt laps over at one side and where it fastens there is an embroidered panel. The dress is bound on all edges with the white tape, which affords a pleasing contrast with the linen.

Summer frocks, whether they be in chemise form or in two pieces, usually are made to slip on over the head. In each instance the waist portion is usually slashed to enable the wearer to don the garment more readily.

### To Wash Lace.

You can wash your delicate lace collar beautifully, and retain the original shape and size, if you baste the collar on a piece of white cotton fabric and wash it on that. Use lukewarm water and white soap and do not rub the collar. Just squeeze it. Rinse thoroughly and dry in direct sunlight.

### Allover Lace Gown.

The all-over lace gown seems to be a favorite just now. In white and black as well as various more or less high shades. To give an lace gown a youthful touch, one designer used many narrow ruffles of chiffon in contrasting colors, four circling the skirt.

### Bird Returns on Schedule.

The ornithologist of the state University of Nebraska is authority for the statement that the brown thrasher has a most unexplainable sense of time. Year after year he will appear at his summer nesting place on virtually the same day of the year, without regard for the weather peculiarities of the season. For the last four years the brown thrasher that inhabits a certain tree in the professor's back yard has arrived April 18.

### New Cotton Materials.

Every spring brings out new and wonderful cotton materials, wonderful

## WHY

We Are Able to Perceive the Blue in the Sky

The reason why the sky is blue was found out by Prof. John Tyndall (1820-1893), the famous British physicist. In explaining this, "The Book of Knowledge" (edited by Arthur Mee of Temple Chambers, London, and Holland Thompson, Ph. D., of the College of the City of New York) says: "The sky gets its light from the sun. When the sun is away, the sky is dark. Therefore, the blue of the sky must be somehow thrown to our eyes from something in the sky which keeps all the other colors in the white light of the sun, and throws back the blue; and that is what happens. The sky is filled with countless tiny specks which we may call dust—specks of solid stuff hanging in the air. These are of just such a size that they catch the bigger waves of light, which make the other colors, but throw to our eyes the shorter waves of light, which make blue. If you could do away with all the solid stuff in the air, the sky would be dark, and all the light of the daytime would come directly from the sun. Skylight is reflected sunlight, but only the blue part of it."

## ODOR THAT SERVES PURPOSE

Why Certain Flowers Have Perfume That Is Designed to Attract Pollen-Bearing Insects.

Who does not know the trillium? All the parts to this flower are arranged in threes—three leaves, three petals, three sepals, and a tri-partite seed case. Some trilliums stand up clear and white, others bend their heads. Some, like the painted trillium, grow in clusters of delicate white and purple flowers. When walking through the woods in early spring

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, June 29, 1822

The 45th Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated here on Thursday next. Col. Levi Tower and David Melville, Esq., have been appointed marshals. The procession is to be the largest one that Newport has ever had.

On Monday last was celebrated in this town the festival of St. John the Baptist. The Grand Lodge of the State, together with the subordinate lodges, assembled at Masonic Hall, where a procession was formed and proceeded to Trinity Church where, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Wheaton, an excellent sermon replete with Masonic instruction and Christian reverence, was delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold to a numerous and highly gratified audience.

The freemen of the town in town meeting on June 4th voted that some suitable person should be employed to attend the fountain on the Parade and have the care thereof. In full compensation for services he is authorized to charge and collect two cents for each and every hogshead of water filled at said fountain for the use of any ship or vessel bound upon any foreign voyage, or for any other purpose, other than domestic use.

At the same town meeting an act was passed for the better preservation of the sidewalks of Newport. So it further enacted that all persons using the sidewalk on Thames street shall on passing up said street take the right or easterly sidewalk of said street and all persons passing down shall take the right or westerly sidewalk of said street.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, June 29, 1872

The committee of the city council who have three hundred dollars to spend for a due observance of the National Anniversary of American Independence, have concluded that the greatest amount of pleasure can be offered to the public by allowing the Newport Artillery to fire a salute at sunrise; for the bells to be rung at sunrise, noon and sunset, and the Redwood Band to play on Touro Park in the evening, and the Newport band, if it get home from Westerly in time, to play in the Mall. This is the extent of the city's doings.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on Senator Henry B. Anthony by Brown University; and of Doctor of Divinity by Bates College on Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm of this city.

Stone Mill, Lodge, No. 3, Colored Masons, entertained on Monday some fifty brother Masons from Providence, representing Simon Commandery, K. T. Harmony Lodge, No. 1, Celestial Lodge, No. 3, King Solomon Lodge, No. 4, and Star of the East Lodge, No. 6.

At the meeting of Redwood Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., Thursday evening, Frederick A. Pratt was elected C. O., George H. Taylor V. C., Harwood E. Read P., John H. Tilley F. S., Lyman R. Blackman B., James Rudolph G., Thomas E. Sherman I. S., and Peleg Frye O. S.

The Spring and Summer term of the State Normal School closed yesterday. The following young ladies from this city were in the graduating class: Mattie H. Aitman, Julia F. Pitman and Mary E. Wood. Also Arthur W. Brown of Middletown, Miss Lizzie Swinburne and Miss Mary Whaley continue six months longer.

Among those who leave New York today for Europe are Mrs. Samuel B. Vernon and daughter Lizzie and Miss Anne M. Horner. They go to spend the season with Mrs. Vernon's daughter Annie, who has been several years in Germany.

Schooner Fred Warren of Bangor was run into on the night of the 24th, on Easton's Neck, by steamer Bristol of the Fall River line, cutting the vessel's bow down to the water edge on the starboard side and carrying away all her headgear.

The German immigration to this country is simply enormous, and the foreign papers state that it is on the increase. We can only wonder what will be left at home in "Faderland."

"Nice weather for corn," said a minister up state to one of his parishioners, the other day. "Yes," said the farmer, "but bad for grain and grass." A few days later they met again. "A fine rain we had yesterday," said the minister. "Good for grain and grass." "Yes," was the reply, "but awful bad for corn."

A Warren correspondent is in ecstasies over the large quantities of scup that have ventured into that harbor, even to the wharves of that ancient town where resides Lieut. Governor Cutler. It is singular where they have all come from so suddenly after the wicked trappers had destroyed the species, and we can only account for the phenomenon by believing that the scup have taken this course to rebuke, through the Lieut. Governor, the hook and lines, who falsely predicted their destruction.

The Newport Band will make their appearance with new instruments on the Fourth of July.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 3, 1897

The Harbor Fete committee of last year met Thursday evening and unanimously decided to have a Fete this year and have it on August 5th, the day on which the yachts are to arrive here.

Wednesday evening the annual reception and re-union of the alumni of Rogers High School were held at the residence of Head Master Thompson. There was a large attendance and a very enjoyable evening spent. Instrumental music by the Naval Station orchestra, vocal selections by Miss Sadie Bailey and readings by Mr. Thomas Crosby, Jr., were heartily enjoyed by all present.

The Ocean House opened for the season last week Thursday. Saturday evening Miss Host Leland gave a

dinner to his newspaper friends, reporters of the local press and New- port correspondents of outside papers.

Mr. L. K. Carr, the well known newspaper correspondent, is seriously sick with typhoid fever.

Tomorrow will be the glorious Fourth, and as the date this year falls on Sunday the celebration will take place the following day. The R. I. Society of the Cincinnati will hold a commemorative service in Trinity Church Sunday afternoon. Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys, chaplain-general, will preside. The Society will hold appropriate exercises on Monday afternoon when Dr. Nathaniel Greeno will preside.

Postmaster and Mrs. D. E. Young have gone to the Berkshire Hills for a ten days' outing.

Capt. George W. Conley, of Block Island, having completed seventeen years as master of Steamer George W. Danielson, has turned over the command of the vessel to Capt. Lemuel A. Dodge.

A very pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Mayberry on Elliott Place on Wednesday, when their daughter, Miss Elizabeth, became the bride of Mr. James Robertson Kerr, of Des Moines, Iowa.

At the election of officers of Channing Church John H. Crosby was elected president, William S. Brownell secretary, Henry C. Stevens treasurer, Charles A. Brackett, William S. Brownell, Mrs. M. H. Brayton, trustees for three years, and William H. Lee for one year to fill a vacancy.

The Rhode Island staff of Com- mander-in-chief Clarkson of the Grand Army of the Republic paid a visit to Gen. G. K. Warren Post of this city Thursday evening and were admira- bly received and entertained.

At a meeting of the incorporators of the Coddington Savings Bank, Jeremiah W. Norton was elected president, T. Mumford Seabury vice president, John H. Cozzens, George W. Swinburne, John E. Seabury, Clark H. Burdick, John S. Langley, William P. Clarke, Francis S. Barker and Gardner S. Perry, directors.

At the annual meeting of the Island Savings Bank Augustin C. Titus was elected president, John P. Sanborn and Perry G. Case vice presidents, Augustin C. Titus, John P. Sanborn, Perry G. Case, Edward A. Brown, David B. Brown, Gardner B. Reynolds, Dr. C. F. Barker, Dr. N. G. Stanon, William A. Armstrong, trustees. George H. Proud was chosen secretary and treasurer.

## RADIO RECORD IN 1915

In these days of radio telephone publicity when the public mind is keyed up to the anticipation of great developments in the radio field, it is an interesting fact that the first demonstrations of the vast possibilities of the radio telephone were made by the scientists and engineers of the Bell system back in 1915.

Specs was successfully transmitted that year from New York City over the wire of the Bell system to the radio station at Arlington, Va., and thence by wireless to the radio station at Mare Island, Cal.

Later that year a still more remarkable demonstration was made by the Bell system engineers, when words spoken into the radio telephone at Arlington, Va., were heard with remarkable clearness at the Eiffel Tower in Paris and in the Hawaiian Islands. This demonstration established a long-distance radio telephone record which has never been surpassed.

The following year, 1916, during the three days' mobilization of the communication resources of the nation undertaken by the staff of the Bell system at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, with the cooperation of the Navy Department, the Secretary of the Navy sitting at his desk in the Navy Department at Washington, talked by radio telephone with Captain Chandler of the battleship New Hampshire cruising under orders of the Virginia Capes, the captain reporting his position every hour to the Navy Department.

The use of the radio telephone in connection with the wire system was demonstrated on this occasion, when the commandant at Mare Island, Cal., was able to converse with Captain Chandler of the New Hampshire while the battleship was battling with a storm in the Atlantic Ocean. This conversation was transmitted over the transcontinental wire circuit from Mare Island to Arlington and thence by wireless to the ship at sea.

In this test radio apparatus developed by the engineers and scientists of the Bell system were used.

The number of women candidates for Congress seems to be increasing daily. It looks now as if there might be at least half a dozen in the House and at least two in the Senate, and possibly more. The men will have to look out for their laurels or they will, at no far distant day, find themselves the minority office holders of the country. The women seem to take very naturally to office holding. The Democrats of Wisconsin have nominated a woman to run against La Follette. Here's hoping she will be elected. Anything to get that blatherskite where he can do no further harm.

William Tyler Page, well known in this city, long the secretary of Senator Wetmore, and afterwards filling the same office for Congressman Bull, now clerk of the House of Representatives, is to be a candidate for the U. S. Senate in the coming Republican convention in Maryland. He will oppose Senator France. Here is hoping that he will be successful. Page began his public career as a page in the House of Representatives in 1881.

The town of Attleboro, Mass., may have to go without public schools the coming year. Already twenty teachers have resigned on account of inadequate pay, and more resignations are said to be coming.

The Ocean House opened for the season last week Thursday. Saturday evening Miss Host Leland gave a

## CONNECTICUT RIVER POWER

The suggestion that the power of the Connecticut Valley Power Company be brought onto this Island, which was made some time ago, seems about to be carried into effect. For some time there have been high tension wires carrying this power as close as Stone Bridge and now preparations are being made to bring it in as far as the Providence car barn in Middletown where it will be available for the use of the Newport & Providence Railway. That organization has heretofore obtained its power from the local plant of the Newport Electric Corporation, which has an exclusive franchise to furnish current in the city of Newport. What effect the new development will have on the local situation remains to be seen.

Of course power can be developed very much cheaper from water power than from coal, but the cost of transmission for a long distance is an item of expense that adds to the cost to the customer. The great steel towers that carry the Connecticut Valley power into Fall River have long been a landmark on the water front of that city. The voltage as it comes into Fall River is enormous, but it is stepped down in that city, and will be still further reduced through a big transformer at the Middletown car barn. The voltage that passes through the motors of the trolley cars is only slightly greater than that of the ordinary electric lamp in the household. But the current is direct instead of alternating, giving better speed control.

## Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS Sheriff's Office Newport, Sc. R. I. April 4th, A. D. 1922.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 104 issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1922, and returned to the said Court September 25th, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1916, in favor of Abram Spungin of East Greenwich, County of Kent, and State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against Samuel Berman, of Newport, in said State defendant, I have this day at 30 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Samuel Berman, had at the time of this levy, in and to certain lots and parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

First parcel. Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Edward Street, 120 feet; southeasterly from the northeast corner of land now or formerly of Patrick Burke, thence running southwesterly right angle with the line of said Edward street, 60 feet; thence northwesterly parallel with the said Edward street, 49 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with the first mentioned line, 99 feet to said Edward street; thence southeasterly 40 feet to the point of beginning being bounded northeasterly on said Edward street, 110 feet; thence which defendant, Ernest H. Politte, had on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1921, at 25 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

1st Parcel. Southerly on Tew's Court Thirty-five (35) feet. Easterly on land formerly of John A. Griswold, sixty-nine (69) feet. Westerly on land now or formerly of John A. Griswold, thirty-five (35) feet, and Northerly on land now or formerly of John A. Griswold, sixty-nine (69) feet. (55) feet and nine (9) inches, being the same premises conveyed to the defendant by Elizabeth Steedman Ward by deed dated August 8, 1917, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 101 at Page 28.

Second Parcel. Easterly on Tew's court Twenty-five (25) feet. Southerly on land formerly of Clark, deceased, sixty-seven (67) feet. Easterly on land now or formerly of John A. Griswold, twenty-five (25) feet and Northerly on land now or formerly of Joseph Smith or about sixty-six (66) feet, being the same premises conveyed to this defendant by Daniel Murphy, Jr., by deed dated March 26, 1900, and recorded in the Land Evidence of the City of Newport in Volume 75 at Page 28.

Being the same premises conveyed to Samuel Berman by deed from Joseph H. Fogarty, by deed dated November 12, 1919, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of Newport, in said State of Rhode Island, in said Court 103 at page 21, being recorded on November 12, 1919.

AND be it known that I will sell the said levied on real estate at Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport on said County of Newport, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the satisfaction of said Execution debt, interest on the same costs of suit, my fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 16th, 1922.

Estate of Patrick J. Sullivan

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Patrick J. Sullivan of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and returned to the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be given for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Estate of Sarah Almina Lathan

New Shoreham, R. I. June 17, 1922.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of the appointment by the Probate Court of the Town of Little Compton, R. I., entered June 17, 1922, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 18, A. D. 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., (Daylight Saving time), upon the premises of the late George W. Bosworth, situated about one-half mile east of Little Compton, on the southwesterly side of the Reynolds place, containing about fifteen (15) acres of land more or less, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also the Mary Ann Wilbor place, so called, adjoining said Reynolds place and containing about one-third (1/3) of an acre of land more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon.

Conditions of sale are, 10 per cent. of the purchase price at time of sale, the balance in ten (10) days upon delivery of deed.

G. HARLAN SIMMONS, Administrator

Estate of George W. Bosworth, deceased.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 25th, 1922.

Estate of Agnes E. Fairchild

REPRESENTED in writing is made by George W. Fairchild of said Newport, husband of Agnes E. Fairchild, late of said Newport, deceased. Intestate. If he or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of Charles H. Mitchell, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and her qualification by giving bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court according to law, beginning June 17th, A. D. 1922.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Administrator

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Estate of Charles H. Mitchell

New Shoreham, R. I. June 17, 1922.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of the appointment by the Probate Court of the Town of Little Compton, R. I., entered June 17, 1922, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 18, A. D. 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., (Daylight Saving time), upon the premises of the late Harry Howard Holt and Gladys A. Holt, now in name to the said Harry Howard Holt unknown, on which an order of notice has been entered.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Gladys A. Holt, of the pendency of said petition and that she shall appear, if she shall see fit, at the Superior Court of the State, for the hearing of the same, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1922, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, Sc.

WHEREAS, Clarence W. Francis, of the City of Newport, in said office, his wife, Lillian Francis, deceased, presents his petition requesting that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expenses of his funeral, and of supporting his family, and setting his estate according to law; that said deceased, at the time of his death, was seized and possessed of this valuable tract of land situated in New Shoreham in the State of Rhode Island, and in said town of New Shoreham, where said land is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the bank of the sea at or near the eastern end of old stone wall; thence following the top of the bank in an irregular line as the wall is now or formerly bounded, to a point on the old stone wall where a bound is now erected in a westerly direction in a straight line about one hundred (100) feet to where another bound is now erected; thence in a northerly direction and in a straight line ninety-four (94) feet to a point in the aforementioned wall about one hundred and ninety-four (194) feet northerly, the point being bounded by a line which is now also erected; and from thence in an easterly direction, following the course of said old stone wall to the point of beginning; thence northerly, westerly and southerly on land now or formerly of Edward G. Ball, or however otherwise the same may appear to be bounded, in said town of New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN